FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Counterfeit.—A day or two ago we were shown a Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bill on the Cape Fear Bank, which is well calculated to deceive. It is lettered A, No. 2765, dated 1st July, 1851, and made payable to Jesse H. Lindsay, at Georgetown. The principal peculiarities about the bill, differing from the genuine, are that its general appearance is lighter, the shading in the background of the vignette is poorly done; the shading in the genuine is in unbroken lines, while, in the counterfeit it is cross lined. The signatures are very good imitations, a slight difference in the R in the Cashier's name, which is easily detected when compared with the genuine; and the down stroke of the W in the President's name is heavy at the top. The expression of the head in the figure in the right corner is not as fine as the genuine. The word "TEN" in left corner is inclined downward towards the beginning of the word. The points in the frame around the portrait in the vignette, are plainer in the counterfeit, and the knee of the female is disproportioned. The bill is not quite as long between the end vignettes as the genuine.

Newbern News.

From the Arator.

HOW TO IMPROVE WORN OUT LANDS.

TARBORO', 20th April, 1855.

Some years ago, as I have been informed by old farmers, the busiest time of the year commenced about this season, and continued until the first of August, when the cultivation of crops was finished and but little remained to be done the balance of the year but to gather the crop, which was generally short—but little more than a support. Now, Mr. Editor, see how things have changed. The quantity of work done the first four months of the year, decidedly the busiest portion, is now nearly equal to what was formerly done in the whole year, and the crops of corn and cotton doubled if not trebled, under the present system of manuring, ditching, &c. I do not believe there is any part of the world where the same amount of labor, (don't mean money) is employed in improving the soil, as is now going on in Edgecomb. Most of our improving farmers are raising from eight hundred to one thousand loads of manure by the hand, and putting from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five loads to every acre cultivated in cotton. This amount of labor tells heavily on our teams, and many of us think we are doing too much in this one branch of business, causing many other things equally necessary to be but imperfectly done; yet we still persist in this course, like thousands who have preceded and millions that will follow us:

"We know the right and approve it too,
Condemn the wrong and yet the wrong pursue."

But time will doubtless correct this and many other errors we are committing. The permanent improvement of the land, under this system, is great. I think the increased value of land, at the expiration of each year, treated in this way, is more than equal (saying nothing of the greatly increased crop, which is ample remuneration for expense, trouble, &c.) to the simple interest on invested capital invested in the land.

Allow me to give you the result of my limited experience as a farmer. I do so from no egotistic views, or desire of puffing myself, but from a sincere wish of benefitting others. I began to farm in 1848 upon an old, worn down plantation (not originally good; but owing to the skimming system in plowing and imperfect draining, or rather, no draining at all, pursued by my predecessor, the land was reduced to the lowest grade of sterility. I thought then, and every year's experience since has strenghtened me in that opinion, that *draining, deep and thorough plowing*, was the first step to improvement. My ditches were cut from three to five feet (still deeper won't do any injury) deep, which laid my land sufficiently dry—(the quantity of land in North Carolina sobbed and injured by water, if cleared and well drained and put in cultivation, would feed the armies of Europe)—to receive other improvements in the way of manure, deep plowing &c. But here let me caution my young brother farmers of an error I committed in plowing. I thought, if deep plowing was necessary to improve the soil, the sooner I did it the better. I turned up the original subsoil, which had never been distributed before, and the consequence was, a complete failure in that year's crop on the small portion of land so treated. I am inclined to think the deepening of the soil should be done gradually, not exceeding an inch of a year. The same object will be accomplished in a few years, without sustaining the loss I did.

I continued to improve every way I could, by opening ditch banks; composting stable manure; clover seed; keeping my fattening hogs' pens and cow pens well supplied with either litter or swamp mud. The result of this course I here submit. My crop of 1853—6 hands constituted my whole force—was, 5 bags, 400 pounds each, cotton; quantity of corn not remembered, but sufficient for my family. My crop every year since has been regularly increasing, but I will only give you a statement of last year's (1854) crop. My force was seven hands, together with a young man who acted as overseer, and worked what time he could: 200 barrels corn and 55 (400 lbs) bags cotton. In all my farming operations, I have never used any bought maunres, Gypsum excepted, which I found to act well on Cotton. It pays well to buy simply to rub the seed in. But I relied on such means of improving as nature had put in my reach, and from my limited knowledge I believe the means are amply supplied on almost every farm to improve it.

If the plan of improvement now going on in this county, and so rapidly spreading in the adjoining counties can be made general throughout the State, and it is through the influence of your valuable paper this may be effected—for I suppose nearly every farmer in the State will take the "Arator,"—either of the two numbers issued will worth the price of one year's subscription—then we may expect to see the Old North State, no longer the by-word, the "Rip Van-Winkle of the South," shake off her lethargy, and be, as she is well able to be, the best farming State in the Union.

VITO.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1855.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—The candidates for Congress in this District addressed a large Assemblage of people at the Market House in this place on Tuesday afternoon last. In a contest between two candidates, each anxious to prove his superior orthodoxy, as a democrat, to his opponent, it cannot be supposed that we took any great interest. And we did not, and do not. We made no memoranda of the points discussed, only a few of which are worthy of particular notice.

Mr. Winslow spoke first and told his hearers how devotedly attached he was to democracy and the democratic party. We noticed that he did not say, as he has been accused of doing at other places, that he never had been a Whig. Reports of such declarations in speeches elsewhere, had astonished those Whigs who used to act with him here some twenty years ago. Nor, when Mr. Reid referred to Mr. Winslow's period of Whiggery, did Mr. W. make any denial of the fact. So that that question, which has been much discussed here and elsewhere, in public and private, and as to which we have had many inquiries, may be considered as settled.

Nearly the whole remainder of Mr. Winslow's speech, and nearly all of Mr. Reid's reply, were devoted to the Know Nothing or American party, upon which Mr. Winslow made a bitter assault, and which Mr. Reid zealously defended.

Mr. Winslow, besides denouncing the party for its secresy, and its hostility to foreigners, charged that it was "thoroughly abolitionized," and to prove his declaration, as he said, he cited the action of the Know Nothing Councils of three States, New Hampshire, Maine and Massachusetts, which were utterly opposed to slavery or to any extension of slave territory. We could but think, that if there had been a Whig on the stand to reply to Mr. Winslow, it might have been as clearly shown, by the resolutions of the Locofoco party in *more than three States* that Mr. Winslow's *own party* is "thoroughly abolitionized." It is well known that Conventions of his party in most of the free States have adopted equally strong resolutions against slavery and the extension of slave territory. His party in Massachusetts was the first to form a coalition with the abolitionists by which to carry the State and secure political spoils, which they unblushingly divided among themselves, now an office to a Loco and then one to an abolitionist. Unfortunately there was no Whig candidate on the stand to do justice to Locofocoism, by telling these things.

In Mr. Winslow's exposition of the principles of the American party, he read what is said to be one of their obligations, but it was not the obligation of the Third Degree. *That* he did not tell his hearers of. It might have been somewhat at points with his charge of thorough abolitionism. Indeed that degree secures those who take it from all suspicion of abolitionism; for a devotion to the Union of these States is utterly antagonistic to abolitionism. For these reasons it was, doubtless, that Mr. Winslow left the reading and explanation of that degree to his competitor. So also Mr. Winslow had unfortunately not heard of the anti-abolition platform adopted by the Know Nothings of New York at Syracuse. These also Mr. Reid had to bring forward, as he did very effectively.

There was another point in which Mr. Reid obtained a very decided advantage. Mr. Winslow labored to persuade his audience that the Roman Catholics (or Catholics as he and his opponent both erroneously called them,) were very harmless; that more of them were converted to Protestantism than Protestants to Catholicism; and to show how feeble they were, he stated that there were not so many Roman Catholics now in the United States, in proportion to the population, as there were at the Revolution. In replying to this, Mr. Reid produced a Roman Catholic Almanac, in which it was shown, that as late as 1808, they had but one Bishop and about 60 Priests and Churches in the United States; that they increased, at first slowly, but for the last twenty-five years with gigantic strides, until now, instead of 1 Bishop and 60 Priests and Churches, they claim to have 41 Bishops, about 1800 each of Priests and Churches, and four millions of people!—a larger number than the entire population of the United States, of all denominations, at the period cited by Mr. Winslow. (Mr. Reid read the exact numbers of Priests and Churches. We give them in round numbers, from memory.) He spoke with great earnestness of the danger to the libertics of the country from such a population, animated by such zeal, and bound to a foreign despot, by higher obligations than any they can feel to this government. He spoke of their interference in elections; of their violence at the ballot box; and of the rewards dealt out to them by the administration in bestowing high offices among them, &c., &c.

The candidates had the good sense and good taste to preserve towards each other a tone of personal respect, and indulged in none of those personalities and private charges and countercharges which are said to have marred the propriety of their discussion at Lumberton last week. Upon the whole, we think that Mr. Reid got decidedly the better of the argument, not the least evidence of which was the improper conduct of two of the auditors (one of them gifted with the "rich Irish brogue,") who, though apparently sober, repeatedly and rudely interrupted him. When spectators lose their temper in "a free fight" like that, it is a pretty sure sign that they are worsted.

For ourselves, we were not, as we have said, very much interested,—certainly not enough to induce us to change our present position of "armed neutrality." We have, it is true, a slight suspicion that Mr. Winslow designed to provoke us to go for Mr. Reid (in the hope perhaps of damaging his competitor by our support in this strong Locofoco District.) But it is no go. We really are too good a Whig to vote for either of two candidates who both make a merit of their efforts against our party.

But our allusion above ought to be explained, in the hope that it will save us from such injustice from Mr. Winslow hereafter. He professed to read "what the Observer said," and then went on to read long extracts of mere matters of news, copied, as he must have seen, (though he did not tell his hearers so,) from a Northern paper. He failed to read what the Observer really did say in the same connection. This may suit the taste of those who hold that "all is fair in politics," but that is a doctrine which we neither hold nor practice, nor like to see practiced towards us.

"THOROUGHLY ABOLITIONISED."—It certainly seems odd enough to compare the sweeping charge of Mr. Candidate Winslow, that the Know Nothing party is "thoroughly abolitionized," with the rejoicings of the abolitionists at the North over the late defeat of the Know Nothings in Virginia. It is not usual for people to rejoice over the defeat of their friends, and as it is certain that the abolitionists *are* rejoicing, we are obliged to conclude that Mr. Winslow has made a mistake, and that the defeat of the Know Nothings is a defeat of the *enemies* of abolitionism.

In our last we gave some extracts from the N. Y. Tribune, Greely's abolition paper, and probably the ablest and most influential paper of that party in the country, which crows over the defeat in Virginia. We have now an extract from the N. Y. Evening Post, another able Locofoco abolition paper. That paper, after exulting in the tide of immigration which every year strengthens the white population and proportionally weakens the slave States, admits that a principle of self-preservation prompts the South to start the Native American party. It is the most natural thing in the world, says the Post. And it adds,—

"At the South the party is likely to endure longer, inasmuch as it connects itself with *a great local interest*. The discouragements which it puts in the way of emigration, by the political disfranchisement of those who seek refuge on our shores, treating them always as aliens and strangers, *strikes directly at the growth and power of a dreadful political rival, every day becoming more unmanageable*. As a political engine it will be employed for a very different purpose at the South from that which it serves here. Here its objects and victims are a proscribed class among ourselves; there it will be used *as a means of keeping an external adversary in check*."

Further: We quote from the Richmond Whig:

"A grand mass meeting was held in Tammany Hall, New York, last week, to celebrate the Democratic success in the late election of this State. The meeting was presided over by John Cochrane—formerly a notorious Free Soiler, and one of the right hand men of Martin Van Buren. An approving letter was read from *John Van Buren*—the chief instrument of the defeat of Gen. Cass in 1852—the ablest and most astute of the Free Soilers of the North—and the man who declared publicly, a few years ago, that he never would be satisfied until he had made the Democratic party the *Abolition party* of the country. These are the men who are rejoicing over the election of Wise! These are the men, along with Seward, Greely and Giddings, who are unable to contain themselves with joy, because the American party has been defeated and Henry A. Wise elected in this State!"

FATAL LIQUOR LAW RIOT.—A riot in Portland, Maine, growing out of an attempt to enforce the anti-liquor law, resulted in the calling out of the military, their firing on the mob, and then dispersing it by charging bayonets. One man was killed, another mortally wounded, and several others severely wounded.

JESUITISM ILLUSTRATED.—The Hughes and Brooks controversy in New York has come to a characteristic end. The Romish Bishop, foiled in the controversy in the newspapers, has printed what purports to be a pamphlet copy of the articles on both sides; but, with true jesuitical art, he has omitted three entire letters of Mr. Brooks, altered and amended his own letters, and prefaced the whole by 40 pages of new matter, to which, of course, Mr. Brooks has no chance to reply through the same medium.

Never was there a man more effectually used up than this same Archbishop Hughes, of the Romish Church. He has in various ways admitted his own defeat. First, by retiring ignominiously from a contest which he had sought. Secondly, by renewing it after he had pretended to have closed in contempt. Thirdly, by excluding Mr. Brooks's letters from his Roman Catholic organ. And now by seeking a new mode of carrying it on to the exclusion of his adversary, and by suppressing the strongest part of his adversary's case.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.—On the marriage of H. S. Kane, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Scott county, Va., with Miss Sarah Anderson, daughter of Col. Anderson of the same county, a bridal party was given on the next evening at the family residence of the Kanes, when about forty of the guests, including the bride, were poisoned by eating custard, which was found to have a quantity of arsenic in it. A Mr. Bishop died, and at the last accounts a number of others were not expected to recover. Among the sick were all the servants of the family. A white woman and a negro were suspected.

A SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.—We find in the New Orleans Picayune a correspondence between Caleb Cushing, U. S. Attorney General, Mr. Moise, U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana, and President Pierce, all prominent members of the faithful democracy, which shows what respect these worthies entertain for each other, and how the "brethren dwell together in unity."

The circumstances are, that when the Postmaster of New Orleans (another prominent Locofoco,) was arrested for stealing money out of the mail, the administration employed another lawyer, not to assist the U. S. Attorney, but to supercede him. And when it was found necessary to get the U. S. Attorney's name, officially, to the proceedings against the Postmaster, he was coolly directed to give his aid to the lawyer thus selected. Thereupon he wrote by telegraph as follows:—

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1855.

Sir.—I have just received your telegraphic despatch of 3d of May. I will not give Mr. Isaac E. Morse such official aid as he may deem requisite in any business which the law imposes on me to manage and control, under the advice of the proper officers of the Government. The prosecution of Kendall is of that character. The object of those who required you to issue the instructions received, was—doubtless—to force me to resign. I shall at once gratify them. I hold no office under those, who without the courage to remove me, have the meanness to offer me an indignity.

E. WARREN MOISE, U. S. Attorney.

To F. B. Streeter, Solicitor of the Treasury, Washington City.

Telegraphic Despatch to the President, dated

NEW ORLEANS, May 5, 1855.

Sir.—Hereby I resign the office of U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana. You may be curious to have an explanation of that which will be, by certain persons, regarded as a phenomenon. This explanation will be found in a letter addressed to Mr. Isaac E. Morse, the joint production, I suppose, of your Attorney General and your Postmaster General, and in a despatch but now received from your Solicitor of the Treasury. You may learn from these communications that those who have so small an appreciation of the respect due to others, are entitled to none themselves—and so are not fit persons to take care of the honor of the Republic. I would have resigned when the letter to Mr. Morse was first seen by me, had I dared to think that the President of the United States had lent his sanction to the vulgar outrage of two of his ministers. I indulged, too, the hope that the letter to Mr. Morse was written by your Attorney General under some such hallucination as one might be supposed to suffer who is the trumpeter of his own fame. I still hope that you have been no party to the conduct of your immediate officers. Yet I resign now, because I have been deliberately instructed to compromise my self respect. I cannot hold office under an administration, the members of which, whose instructions I am required to obey, are alike incapable of understanding the proprieties of official station and the common courtesies due from gentlemen to gentlemen. Respectfully,

E. WARREN MOISE.

To Franklin Pierce, President of the United States.

Telegraphic Despatch from Attorney General United States, dated

WASHINGTON, *May* 3, 1855.

Hon. E. W. Moise.—The appointment of Hon. Isaac E. Morse to prosecute the complaint against the late Postmaster at New Orleans, was made by the President. It appears that Mr. Blair, the Agent of the Department, could not cordially yet [act] in conference with you because of what he represented concerning his relations with you in former legal proceedings against a clerk in the Post-Office at New Orleans.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

C. CUSHING.

Telegraphic Reply to the above, dated

NEW ORLEANS, May 8, 1855.

Your despatch, dated 3d of May, reached me yesterday after 5 o'clock P. M. From this I learn that the officer appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose duty it was under the law to prosecute Kendall, was disrespectfully superseded, and that the political department of the Government assumed the control of a criminal action through an unofficial person, in order not to offend the delicate susceptibilities of a detective agent of the Post Office Department. It seems this agent could not cordially act with me. So far as I am concerned, I assure you that nothing could disturb my equanimity less than the necessity of holding official intercourse with Mr. Blair, yet I cannot but respect and admire the generous, if not congenial sympathy, manifested by you for this sensitive gentleman and his peculiar vocation.

When you have leisure from the graver affairs of State, I should esteem it a favor if you would inform me of the nature of the troubles that agitated the bosom of Mr. Blair. I desire to be put in possession of the facts—as they will afford such fine materials for a post prandial dissertation on the sympathies of Government with the scruples and sensibilities of a Post Office Policeman.

I have the honor to, be your obedient servant,

E. WARREN MOISE.

To C. Cushing, Attoney Genral, Washington City.

This matter has damaged the Administration at New Orleans, where Mr. Morse's conduct is as much admired as that of Messrs. Pierce and Cushing is condemned.

MORE SPICE—OR PEPPER RATHER.—Mr. Soule has published the following characteristic letter:

NEW ORLEANS, May 20, 1855.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer, and of the New York Herald:

Gentlemen: I do not intend, at present, to notice the letter published over the signature of Horatio J. Perry, in your number of the 22d (and 23d) inst., otherwise than by stating that *there is not a word of truth in it.*

The baseness and impudence of the writer are only equalled by his hypocrisy and cowardice.

Indeed, this last production of his, sweats the Jesuit and the felon all over.

I shall take occasion to draw up a picture of this gentleman's doings during my mission to Spain, in the history which I am preparing of it for the press; and, whilst unsealing the secret of his treachery, give a clue to the encouragement and support which it has secured him in the State Department at Washington.

Your ob't serv't,

PIERRE SOULE.

Here are three more "brethren," one of whom, Soule, has been almost universally condemned as a traitor to the interests of the country he represented abroad; another, Perry, is hypocrite, coward, and traitor, and a third, Marcy, is something, we are to be told in due time, what.

PROSCRIPTION.—Several of the Locofoco papers in this State deny that a large number of the workmen in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va., were removed previous to the late election for being Know Nothings. They assert that only four were removed. We see no confirmation of this assertion in the Virginia papers. And we did see published in the Richmond Whig, the sworn affidavit of one man (who was then in Richmond,) that he and sixty-four others had been removed at one time. We subsequently saw notices of the removal of several others. We are bound to believe the affidavit in preference to the unsupported assertion of the Locofoco papers in this State.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies, both old and new school, have resolved to hold their next annual session in the city of New York. This conjunction has not occurred before since the dissolution.

The Public Treasurer offers for sale $20,000 of bonds issued by the State, for the construction of the Fayetteville & Centre Plankroad. They will bear date July 1st, 1855, and will run twenty years. They will have coupons for interest attached, and both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless when the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State—the interest at six per cent. per annum will be payable the first days of January and July in each year.

These bonds are by law exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Opposition to Mr. Puryear.—Alfred M. Scales Esq., of Rockingham county, has announced himself a candidate for Congress, in opposition to the Hon. Mr. Puryear. Mr. Scales is a young man, a Democrat, a lawyer, and will be beaten.

Wilmington Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

The Know Nothing Convention.—The Know Nothing National Convention is held in the Assembly Buildings, and none but delegates are admitted. A grand dinner will be given to the Convention on Thursday, in Sansom Street Hall.

Among the Southern delegates to the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia is Albert Pike, of Arkansas.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Sam in Open Session.—A public meeting of Know Nothings was held at Stuyvesant Institute to-night to make an open declaration of American principles. The meeting was not large. The addresses and resolutions passed embodied sentiments similar to those of the Barker Know Nothings. An attempt was made to introduce the question of slavery, which caused some disturbance, but the movement signally failed, and the meeting finally adjourned, with three times three cheers for the *first full length view of Sam*, and groans for Seward and Greely.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Washington Municipal Election.—An accurate counting of the votes of yesterday shows that the Americans have lost six Councilmen and gained four Aldermen. The average American majority on the general ticket is 356.

The Fayetteville Carolinian affects to disbelieve our statement in regard to the political complexion of the Louisburg Convention, and bases its declaration on the fact that the Standard denies it. *Of course* the Standard and Carolinian, who are outsiders, know better than our informant, who was a member of the Convention. Nevertheless *our* statement was true; a majority of that convention "formerly acted with the Democratic party."—*Raleigh Star.*

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer.

"COLUMBUS, MISS., May 25, 1855.

MESSRS. HALE & SON: *Dear Sirs:*—We are suffering in this section of country from a long continued drought; the Tombigbee is nearly dried up; not a single bale of Cotton has been shipped from this, per Steamer, this season; and it is too low for Flat-Boats. 60,000 bales have been lying on the banks of the 'Bigbee for months, and as a dernier resort our Planters are, some of them, wagoning their Cotton 120 miles, to the terminus of the Mobile & Ohio Rail Road; and from Aberdeen, in Munroe county, they are wagoning their cotton to Memphis, Tennessee, to pass down the Mississippi by way of New Orleans to Mobile.

The sale of Cotton is the only source from whence we derive a circulating medium—for we have no Banks in Mississippi; so you may judge of our monetary concerns. Money we have none. Debts do and must stand over.

Provisions are 200 per cent. over their usual price, and scarce at that; Corn $1 50 per bushel and will soon be $2. Flour $18 per bbl. Our gardens are burnt up; and unless we get rain very shortly, we shall neither have Corn, Cotton or Sweet Potatoes, the latter a very important article of food. In fact, I think I see that hideous monster Famine peeping at us now.

I have resided 18 years in Columbus, and never knew the Tombigbee to fail until this year."

The Unkindest Cut of all—The President Ignored.—It is a remarkable fact that at the great Democratic jollification in New York over the result of the Virginia election, not one word of approbation was uttered in behalf of the President or the adminsitration. The orators were eloquent upon the iniquities of Sam—but that was all. The model President, the young Hickory from the Granite Hills, the hero of Cherubusco and Contreras, was given the go-by most decidedly. How is this?

Every State which has voted since the last Presidential election has gone against the administration, except Virginia.—*Richmond Whig.*

The seventeen year locusts, while in an underground, grub state, are said to be a favorite food of various species of animals. Immense numbers are destroyed by the hog before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state, eagerly devoured by chickens, squirrels, and many of the larger birds. The Indians likewise consider them a delicate food when fried, and in New Jersey they have been turned to a profitable account in making soap.

The Presbyterian Church, Old School, which has just held the annual meeting of its General Assembly at Nashville, Tenn., comprehends 28 Synods, 146 Presbyteries, 2203 Ministers, 2976 Congregations and 225,000 communing Members.

The Lottery Infatuation.—We fancy we could astonish some people with an account of the utter infatuation of a number of very well known and highly respected citizens, in the matter of purchasing lottery tickets. There are men whose passion for this business is the ruling one of their days, and yet they hold highly responsible positions in society, and very few have even a suspicion that they have this weakness. The centre of the lottery business is in the vicinity of Third and Chesnut streets; and into the principal establishment, a number of men of wealth and respectability have been seen going, several times a day. We mention no names, although the persons to whom we allude, are very well known to us. It will hardly be believed that in the purchase of their tickets, these men are frequently governed by their dreams, or by any strange circumstance that may happen to them as they pass along the street. One of them happened to see 13 birds on a sign, and taking this for a direction, he immediately went to the office and purchased tickets numbered 13. Another stumbled against a door having the word p-u-s-h on it, and he straightway purchased tickets numbered 4, on account of the number of letters! Was there ever a greater infatuation? Some of these weak individuals have lost thousands of dollars in this way and still they cannot see that the combination of chances against them is so strong, that it is impossible for them not to lose, if they persist.—*North Amer.*

Recipe for Floating.—The following recipe was published in the New York "Spirit of the Times," two or three years ago, but as some of our new subscribers may not have seen it, we again give it, as preventive against drowning in these cold water times:

Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face toward the zenith, may float at ease and in perfect safety in tolerable still water—aye, and sleep there, no matter how long. If not knowing how to swim you would escape drowning, when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher—let your mouth and nose, not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands and down you go; turning up the handle tips over the pitcher. Having had the happiness to prevent one or two from drowning by this simple instruction, we publish it for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports or dread them.

Shower of Frogs.—The Cincinnati Gazette learns from a gentleman who was in the cars on the Dayton and Hamilton railway, that about five o'clock Thursday morning, there was quite a heavy shower when near the Middletown station, at which place the cars stopped for several minutes. On going outside it was perceived that the ground was completely covered with little frogs or toads about one inch long, which had evidently been rained upon the earth, and strange to say, they appeared all to be alive and kicking.

The same thing happened here a week or two ago, when myriads of little frogs were seen in our streets.

Easier Said than Done in Wet Weather.—There is a proverb which says: "Fools buy umbrellas, but wise men borrow them!" Last Saturday, when the rain was coming down at the rate of a six inch flood in twenty-four hours, Mr. "Local Matters" tried to act up to the above dogma, and *borrow an umbrella*, but he found it impossible, and therefore concludes that every umbrella in town must be borrowed, as he could find nobody fool enough to lend one on Saturday last.—*Petersburg Express.*

The following beautiful epitaph upon an infant speaks to the heart:

Beneath this stone in sweet repose,
Is laid a mother's dearest pride;
A flower that scarce had waked to life,
And light and beauty, ere it died.

God, in his wisdom, has recalled
The precious boon his love had given:
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, May 30th, JOHN A. SMITH, son of Mr. Jno. C. Smith of Cumberland, aged eighteen years and eight months.

Death is indeed a solemn and fearful thing, even in the quiet chamber of home, where the departing one has around him those who anticipate every wish, and who sweetly follow him with their prayers, when the assuidities of affection can go no further—who faithfully and affectionately point him to the Saviour and to heaven, till the closing ear can no longer catch the tones of the familiar voice, and who, lingering near, still trace in the placid slumber which pervades each feature, a quiet emblem of the Spirit's serene repose—but how doubly fearful is it to be called to die far from home and kindred, unsustained by the watchful care and solicitude of parental love, and unsoothed by the endearing tenderness of a brother's or sister's affection. Such however was the lot of him of whom we write. Though kind friends stood around his couch and willing hands ministered to his wants, yet he looked in vain for those loved ones from whom he was wont to receive comfort in the hour of affliction. In the bloom of youthful vigor, he had just completed the first year of his Collegiate course, and with a bright and promising future spread out before him, he anticipated with pleasure his return to the home and friends of his childhood. But alas, how uncertain are the dreams and hopes of human life! Suddenly yet noiselessly the summons came, but without terror to our young friend. To the Minister and friends who watched by his bedside, he gave the most satisfactory assurance that all was well—expressing a saving trust in God, and perfect resignation to his will. Thus has passed away one who was always an obedient and dutiful son, a devoted and affectionate brother, a safe and generous friend. We loved him much, for we knew his worth, and the memory of his sterling virtues will be long and fondly cherished by numerous friends.—Com.

In Chatham county, a few weeks ago, of disease of the heart, Mr. WILLIAM PATTISHALL, a very respectable and worthy old gentleman, in the 69th year of his age.

In Randolph county, on the 23d of May, Mrs MARTHA ROBBINS, wife of the Rev. Alex. Robbins, of Randolph, and daughter of Elijah Chilcutt of Guilford.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] June 5 and 6, Strs Fanny and Magnolia, with passengers, and goods for Bryant & Pritchett, A W Steel, J G Cook, John Swan, Mrs S J Hart, W McIntyre, J B Cook, A S Alden.

Banks's Line, June 6.—Str. J R Grist, and two Flats, with goods for sundry persons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.—Schrs. Champion, Emeline, and Laura fm Shallotte; Ellen Randall from Little River.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON'S LOVE AFFAIRS.

In one of these manuscript memorials of his practical studies and exercises, we have come upon some documents singularly in contrast with all that we have just cited and with his apparently unromantic character. In a word, there are evidences in his own handwriting that, before he was fifteen years of age, he had conceived a passion for some unknown beauty, so serious as to disturb his otherwise well regulated mind and to make him really unhappy. Why this juvenile attachment was a source of unhappiness, we have no positive means of ascertaining. Perhaps the object of it may have considered him a mere boy and treated him as such, or his shyness might have been in his way, and his "rules for behaviour and conversation" may as yet have sat awkwardly on him and rendered him formal and ungainly when he most sought to please. Even in later years he was apt to be silent and embarrassed in female society. "He was a very bashful young man," said an old lady whom he used to visit when they were both in their nonage. "I used often to wish that he would talk more."

Whatever may have been the reason, this early attachment seems to have been a source of poignant discomfort to him. It clung to him after he took a final leave of school in the autumn of 1747, and went to reside with his brother Lawrence at Mount Vernon. Here he continued his mathematical studies and his practice in surveying, disturbed at times by recurrences of his unlucky passion. Though by no means of a poetical temperament, the waste pages of his journal betray several attempts to pour forth his amorous sorrows in verse. They are mere common place rhymes, such as lovers at his age are apt to write, in which he bewails his "poor restless heart wounded by Cupid's dart," and "bleeding for one who remains pitiless of his griefs and woes."

The tenor of some of his verses induces us to believe that he never told his love; but as we have already surmised, was prevented by his bashfulness.

"Oh, were he me, that I should love and conceal
Long have I wished, and never dared reveal."

It is difficult to reconcile one's self to the idea of the cool and sedate Washington, the great champion of American liberty, a wise worn lover in his youthful days, "sighing like a furnace" and inditing pastoral verses about the groves of Mount Vernon. We are glad of an opportunity however, of penetrating to his native feelings, and finding that under his steady decorum and reserve he had a heart of flesh, throbbing with the warm impulse of human nature. * * *

The merits of Washington were known and appreciated by the Fairfax family. Though not quite sixteen years of age he no longer seemed a boy, nor was he treated as such. Tall, athletic and manly for his years, his early self-training and the code of conduct he had devised, gave a gravity and decision to his conduct; his frankness and modesty inspired cordial regard, and the sincerity of which he speaks may have produced a softness in his manner calculated to win favor in ladies' eyes. According to his own account, the female society by which he was surrounded had a soothing effect on that melancholy. The charms of Miss Cary, the sister of the bride, seem ever to have caused a slight fluttering in his bosom; which however, was constantly rebuked by the remembrance of his former passion—so at least we judge from letters to his youthful confidants, rough drafts of which are still to be seen in his tell tale journal.

To one whom he addresses as his dear friend Robin, he writes, "My residence is at present at his lordship's, where I might, was my heart disengaged, pass my time very pleasantly, as there's a very agreeable young lady lives in the same house (Col. George Fairfax's wife's sister;) but as that's only adding fuel to fire, it makes me the more uneasy, for by often and unavoidably being in company with her, revives my former passion for your Lowland Beauty; whereas, was I to live more retired from young women, I might in some measure alleviate my sorrows by burying that chase and troublesome passion in the grave of oblivion." &c.

Similar avowals he makes to another of his young correspondents, whom he styles "Dear friend John," as also to a female confidant, styled "Dear Sally," to whom he acknowledges that the company of the "very agreeable young lady, sister-in-law of Colonel George Fairfax," in a great measure cheers his sorrow and dejectedness. The object of his early passion is not positively known. Tradition states that the "lowland beauty" was a Miss Grimes of Westmoreland, afterwards Mrs. Lee, and mother of General Henry Lee, who figured in revolutionary history as "Light Horse Harry," and was always a favorite with Washington, probably from the recollections of his early tenderness for the mother.

Whatever may have been the soothing effect of the female society by which he was surrounded at Belvoir, the youth found a more effectual remedy for his love-melancholy in the company of Lord Fairfax. His lordship was a staunch fox hunter, and kept horses and hounds in the English style. The hunting season had arrived. The neighborhood abounded with sport; but fox hunting in Virginia required bold and skilful horsemanship. He found Washington as bold as himself in the saddle, and as eager to follow the hounds. He forthwith took him into peculiar favor; made him his hunting companion; and it was probably under the tuition of this hard-riding old nobleman that the youth imbibed that fondness for the chase for which he was afterwards remarked. * * * * * *

Tradition gives very different motives from those of business for his two sojourns in the latter city. He found there an early friend and schoolmate, Beverly Robinson, son of John Robinson, Speaker of the Virginia House of Burgesses. He was living happily and prosperously with a young and wealthy bride, having married one of the nieces and heiresses of Mr. Adolphus Phillipse, a rich landholder, whose manor-house is still to be seen on the banks of the Hudson. At the house of Mr. Beverly Robinson, where Washington was an honored guest, he met Miss Mary Phillipse, sister to and co-heiress of Mrs. Robinson, a young lady whose personal attractions are said to have rivalled her reputed wealth.

We have already given an instance of Washington's early sensibility to female charms. A life, however, of constant activity and care, passed for the most part in the wilderness and on the frontier, far from female society—had left little mood or leisure for the indulgence of the tender sentiment, but made him more sensible in the present brief interval of gay and social life, to the attractions of an elegant woman, brought up in the polite circle of New York.

That he was an open admirer of Miss Phillipse is a historical fact; that he sought her hand, but was refused, is traditional and not very probable. His military rank, his early laurels and distinguished presence were all calculated to find favor in female eyes; but his sojourn in New York was brief; he may have been diffident in urging his suit with a lady accustomed to the homage of society and surrounded by admirers. The most probable version of the story is that he was called away by his public duties before he had made sufficient approaches in his siege of the lady's heart to warrant a summons to surrender.

* * * * * * *

Washington was now ordered by Sir John St. Clair, the quartermaster general of the forces under Gen. Forbes, to repair to Williamsburg, and lay the state of the case before the council. He set off promptly on horseback, attended by Bishop, the well-trained military servant who had served the late General Braddock. It proved an eventful journey, though not in a military point of view. In crossing a ferry of the Pamunkey, a branch of York river, he fell in company with a Mr. Chamberlayne, who lived in the neighborhood, and who, in the spirit of Virginian hospitality, claimed him as a guest. It was with difficulty Washington could be prevailed on to halt for dinner, so impatient was he to arrive at Williamsburg and accomplish his mission.

"Among the guests at Mr. Chamberlayne's was a young and blooming widow, Mrs. Martha Custis, daughter of Mr. John Dandridge, both patrician names in the province. Her husband, John Park Custis, had been dead about three years, leaving her with two young children and a large fortune. She is represented as being rather below the middle size, but extremely well shaped, with an agreeable countenance, dark, hazel eyes and hair, and those frank, engaging manners, so captivating in southern women. We are not informed whether Washington had met with her before; probably not during her widowhood, as during that time he had been almost continually on the frontier. We have shown that with all his gravity and reserve, he was quickly susceptible to female charms; and they may have had a greater effect upon him when thus casually encountered in fleeting moments snatched from the cares and perplexities and rude scenes of frontier warfare. At any rate his heart appears to have been taken by surprise.

"The dinner which in those days was earlier than at present, seemed all too short. Afternoon passed away like a dream. Bishop was punctual to the orders he received on taking the horses pawed at the door, but for once Washington loitered in the path of duty. The horses were countermanded; and it was not until the next morning that he was again in the saddle, spurring for Williamsburg. Happily the White House, the residence of Mrs. Custis, was in New Kent county, at no great distance from that city, so that he had opportunity of visiting her in the intervals of business.

His time for courtship, however, was brief. Military duties called him almost immediately to Winchester but he feared, should he leave the matter in suspense, some more enterprising rival might supplant him during his absence, as in the case of Miss Phillipse at New York. He improved therefore, his brief opportunity to the utmost. The blooming widow had many suitors, but Washington was graced with that renown so ennobling in the eyes of woman. In a word, before they separated, they mutually plighted their faith, and the marriage was to take place as soon as the campaign against Fort Duquesne was at an end.

SCALE OF PRICES FOR LEGAL ARGUMENTS.—A writer in the N. Y. Commercial gives an amusing account of his observations in the courts of law, and how an attorney (whom he dubs Snapdragon,) tore a worthy man's character to tatters in his argument to the jury; and adds,—

Having a slight acquaintance with Snapdragon, I once expressed my views to him very freely concerning the course he took in conducting a trial, but he threw the burden at once on the shoulders of his clients, and said he was obliged to work himself into a passion and make *powerful* speeches, in order that they should think they had got the worth of their money. He observed that he very well knew that juries were not favorably influenced by the plan he followed, but that after the experience of years, he found it necessary to practice his profession on *paying* principles. As to the matter of *feeling*, he protested that he had none but the kindest, even toward those against whom he threw out insinuations of the blackest crimes, and after the completion of the case, was always happy to join any of them in a bottle of wine or a party of pleasure. He showed me what he called his "scale of prices for legal arguments," and as it may be regarded as one of the curiosities of the profession, I venture to give it.

"For a ten dollar fee. Argument to be calm and dignified, not much gesture, twenty minutes long.

"For twenty dollars: Rather severe, rebuke opposition witnesses, throw about my arms considerably: thirty-five minutes long.

"For thirty dollars: Somewhat venomous, use a good deal of gesticulation, caution the jury about breaking their sacred oaths, and throw myself into such a state of perspiration as to have to wipe my forehead frequently with a white pocket-handkerchief: one hour long.

"For fifty dollars: To all of the thirty dollar doings, add withering glances, directed particularly toward my learned friend; accuse him of conniving at crime; tell the jury, if they give me an adverse decision, they will never know another hour's repose; try on a touch of subdued pathos, shed a few tears and then come down with loud roars of burning invective, making my undershirt wet with perspiration; an hour and three-quarters long.

"For one hundred dollars: To all of the above, add all sorts of insinuations and accusations against everybody in the opposition, make the house ring with a succession of noisy blasts, stamp violently with my feet, thrash around my arms in the most extraordinary manner and in all directions, upset an inkstand, and sweat through my undershirt, shirt and waistcoat; three hours long."

A learned pedagogue at N—— used every morning to read passages in the Bible, and expound the same as he proceeded, in order that by asking questions as to how much they remembered of his comments, he might ascertain who were the bright boys of the school. On one occasion he read from the book of Job, thus:

"There was a man in the land of Uz, and his name was Job, who feared God and eschewed evil. Eschewed evil: that is he eschewed evil as I do tobacco—he would have nothing to do with it."

With this very clear and forcible elucidation of the word "eschew" he proceeded, until a number of verses were read and commented on in a similar clear and intelligible manner. After a long interval, when the young mind had time to digest its food, the pedagogue called upon one of the younger boys, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Who was the man who lived in Uz?"

"Job."

"Was he a good man?"

"Yes."

"What did he do?"

"*He chewed tobacco when nobody else would have nothing to do with it.*" was Bob Holmes's answer.

The boy was permitted to take his seat.

The Alton Courier has the following: "On Saturday a man namd Hanna was apprenticed to the highest bidder for four months under the provisions of the vagrant law. He brought the paltry sum of $1.25. He is represented as a skilful mechanic, but a dear lover of whiskey. The keeper of the house where he had been boarding recently had him arrested as a vagrant. He appeared in court the most jovial man in the crowd."

FANATICISM RUN MAD.

As there is no unalloyed Good any more than any unmitigated Evil in the world, we have to compound for some drawbacks mingled with the blessing of political freedom. We might naturally expect, from the proneness of man to seek out strange inventions, and in a state of liberty so entire, to see every sort of eccentricity, if not disgusting extravagance; but some of the fanatics in the North seem to have discarded all sense and decency in the shocking sentiments they avow. The following is a sample:

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The society assembled at the Melodeon at 6 P. M. the hour of adjournment. The hall was nearly filled.

Mr John Orvis addressed the meeting. He had no desire to foist a new ism upon the society, but he had a spiritual revelation to make which had been communicated to him by a deceased friend.

Mr. S. S. Foster objected to the presenting of the communication.

Mr. Garrison could not see any great objection to its being presented. A scene of confusion ensued, which finally resulted in the communication from the spirit being read. The revelation was to the effect that a new confederation of States was needed.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. S. S. Foster addressed the meeting at length upon the state of the Union. He ignored all the present political parties. He joined issue with Senators Wilson and Sumner, and denounced them as pro-slavery. He attacked the address of Theodore Parker lately delivered in New York. He did not want the fugitive slave law repealed. He thanked God day after day that the bill was in existence. Every pistol fired in Kansas was music to his ears. He had not the least idea that the freedom of the slave would ever be secured save upon the ruins of the Union.

A Question and an Answer.—When the Virginia election was pending and the Massachusetts Legislature was in session the telegraph was the medium of the following correspondence:

"RICHMOND, (Va.) May, 1855.

"Is it true that you passed resolutions in your State council yesterday abolitionizing the order in Massachusetts, and elected Henry Wilson and Henry J. Gardner as delegates to the national convention at Philadelphia?"

"BOSTON, May, 1855.

"Is it true that you passed resolutions in your last State council declaring that throughout the order in Virginia no member should vote for any man for office who is not in favor of the extension of slave territory?

Mr. Perry Recalled from Spain.—Buckingham Smith has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, vice Horatio J. Perry, recalled.

The recall of Mr. Perry, Secretary of Legation to Madrid, was necessarily delayed until his successor could be appointed. His letter addressed to the President, recently published in the *National Intelligencer*, was the immediate cause of his removal. Buckingham Smith, his successor, held a similar appointment under Mr. Letcher, Minister to Mexico.

Negro Democracy.—The dishonesty of the Virginia so-called "Democracy"—and its insincerity in its outcry about slavery, are well illustrated daily. The Richmond Enquirer, for example, of the 4th inst., which makes such a noise about K. N. Northern Free Soilers, is copying with approbation, the joy of New York Free Soilers, in Tammany Hall, over the results of the Virginia Election. Nearly a column is occupied with the speech of a distinguished Northern Free Soiler, who, we presume, has changed no one of his opinions against slavery or slave institutions, and who, if in position, would act against them as energetically as ever.

Thus the Virginia "Negro," whose old business it was to raise only corn, and cotton, and tobacco, and *sprouts*, is now used to raise "the Democracy of Virginia." There is no sincerity in any of the Southern outcry about "slavery,"—but the merest clap-trap to get and keep office.

New York Express.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished anti-Know Nothing Whig in the South:

"I do most cordially sympathize with you in the unexpected result of the Virginia election. If the man elected had been any other than the political renegade Wise, I should have cared little about it. But he is the last man in his State who deserved such a triumph—and the most galling reflection of all is, that he has been elected by Whig votes. He himself acknowledged that he had received at least ten thousand Whig votes! Only think of it—Whigs voting for the most scurrilous abuser that ever opened the flood gates of his vulgarity upon them, and the personal as well as the political enemy of Henry Clay. I have no doubt Virginia will nominate him for the Presidency!!!

If those ten thousand Whigs had voted on the other side, where would the Virginia Democracy have been?—*Balt. Patriot.*

Action for Non-Insertion of an Advertisement.—In the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, on the 11th inst., an action was brought by M. Charles Rousselle, a performer of feats of strength, against the proprietor of the Saunders' Newsletter, for neglecting to insert an advertisement challenging another *artiste* to a trial of strength. Damages were laid at £100. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant, with costs, holding that the editor of a newspaper has a right to exclude any matter he pleases.

A Spanish hen, which was a great favorite with her mistress, was accustomed to be fed with a dainty meal every time she laid an egg. Chucky soon found this out, and would go to her nest and sit there for a few moments and then come forth chuckling as loud as if she had performed a great feat, and for a day or two got her usual reward; but no egg being found on several occasions it was suspected that Mrs. Chucky was playing false; and, her usual food being withheld, it was found that two or three times together on the same day she would repeat the dodge of going and sitting for a short time on her nest, and then come forth chuckling as loud as she could for her expected reward.—*Poultry Chronicle.*

Don't Judge from Appearances.—It won't do to conclude that a man is always happy when he is "smiling," or that he is a house-builder because you often see him with a "brick in his hat."

Unprofitable Poultry.—The Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker says:—"A first class Shanghai cock will eat as much corn as a horse. In consequence of this, it is not profitable to grow Shanghais, unless you can buy oats for ten cents a bushel or sell eggs for four shillings apiece."

Marriage Among the Notables.—A marriage took place at Washington on Monday afternoon in St. Matthew's Catholic church, the parties to which were Mr. G. De Boilleau, Secretary to the French Legation, and Miss Susan, youngest daughter of Col. Thos. Hart Benton, of Missouri. A splendid entertainment was given the bridal party at the residence of Col. J. C. Fremont.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, June 12

The Africa, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived here to-day.

The news is of an interesting character, and commercially it is highly important.

In the Liverpool cotton market, the week's sales reached over 153,000 bales, the largest business ever known, and prices had considerably advanced.

Consols had advanced about 2 per cent., closing at 91¼.

Reopening of Negotiations.—On the 15th May, Count Buol, on behalf of Austria, had an interview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Bourquency, and suggested that the members of the Conference should meet again. The French and English Ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that if they assent to a meeting, Count Buol will thereat again attempt to arrange the third point.

Berlin papers report that the Austrian meditatory proposal is, that Russia and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ships they will keep in the Black Sea—England and France to keep each two ships therein, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any treaty with Russia, unless submitted to France and England.

According to Vienna papers, the Conference will be reopened, and a meeting would be held on Saturday the 26th, without the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday the 28th, at which they would be present. Lord Palmerston's explanation in Parliament would indicate that these meetings are preliminary only.

The Austrian Envoy, Baron Reckberg, leaves immediately for Frankfort to urge the immediate mobilization of the German Federal Forces. It is also further reported that Austria has sent secret circulars to all the German Courts, insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The New Plan of Operations.—General Pellissier's appointment is immensely popular, and operations on a great scale are confidently hoped for. It is surmised that Pellissier will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army. It is said that Omar Pasha has offered to take and hold Simpheropole with his Turks, if the French will support his advances. The secret expedition which was recalled from Kertsch is reported to have again sailed, destination unknown. The recent arrival of three French divisions under Generals Aurell, Hessillon, and Augely, makes the Allied force in the Crimea about 200,000, namely:—120,000 French; 30,000 British; 40,000 Turkish; 11,000 Sardinian.

All the troops from the camp of Maslak have been shipped to the Crimea.

The Siege of Sebastopol.—The correspondence from the English camp of May 8th, says the army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessaries, but some fever and cholera still prevailed.

May 10th.—A severe combat took place during the night along the right attack, and the musket and bayonet were used for an hour and a half, when the Russians retired under the cover of their batteries. The city and allied batteries then kept up a hot fire for two hours longer. The loss is considerable on both sides, but the number is not yet reported.

May 11th.—Another Russian attack was made to-night. The night was very dark, and the fight lasted half an hour.

May 12th.—During a severe storm of rain, and the darkness of the night, the Russians made another sortie against the left attack, charging clear up to the British trenches; and some of them leaping over the parapets, they were bayonneted. They fought most desperately. The rain having damaged their ammunition, they attacked with rockets. Their loss was severe. The British lost a Captain, and over a hundred killed and wounded.

May 19th.—Prince Gortschokoff telegraphs:—"The enemy's fire is weak. Our losses are moderate. Both sides are repairing and erecting batteries. The battles before the walls are severe."

May 24.—General Pellissier telegraphs as follows: "A very lively combat against our important position has lasted all night. We obtained a complete success. The enemy's loss was enormous, and ours considerable."

The Paris *Patrie* gives further particulars, stating that the French attacked the Russian entrenched camp near the Quarantine bastion on the night of the 22d, and again on the night of the 23d, when they carried it by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians.

Latest by Telegraph—LONDON, May 26th, 12.30 P. M.—The Moniteur of to-day, (Saturday) contains a despatch from General Pellissier, dated May 25th, stating as follows:—"The French, on the 25th of May, occupied a large *place d' armes* between the central bastions and the sea shore, where the enemy would collect large forces. The enemy ceded the more easily, having sustained enormous losses on the preceding day."

Official information had reached the British Consul at Elsinore, that the Russian Government had ordered all ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk, except eight liners.

Great Britain.—A great debate took place in Parliament on the evening of the 24th ultimo. Mr. D'Israeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence, to the effect that Parliament could not adjourn for a recess without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the Government in reference to the question of peace or war, and that, under these circumstances, the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to the Queen in the prosecution of the War until, in conjunction with the Allies, she shall obtain a safe and honorable peace. Sir Francis Baring, on behalf of the government, offered as an amendment, that the House having seen with regret the failure of the Vienna conferences, it will continue to give every support to continue the war until an honorable peace be obtained. Sir William Heathcote moved to alter the amendment by inserting the words: "and still cherish a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at that successful issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of the amendment of Mr. Heathcote. Mr. D'Israeli and his supporters lashed the government, especially Lords Palmerston and Russell. Lord J. Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna; when the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Friday evening, when the House divided, the vote being 219 in favor of D'Israeli's motion, and 319 against it—a majority of 100 for the government.

Earl Grey made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it.

Both Houses have adjourned until June 4th.

On the 24th, Lord Palmerston held a private meeting of the members of Parliament at his house. Over two hundred were present. Lord Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his government, and declared his intention of prosecuting the war. Other members also spoke, and on the whole the proceedings were harmonious.

It is expected that by the 20th of June every available man in Great Britain, belonging to the Infantry regiments, will have embarked for the war.

Queen Victoria will visit Paris on the 16th of August.

Commercial Summary.—Liverpool Cotton Market.—The week's business is the largest on record. Brown, Shipley & Co. say, since the departure of the last steamer there has been much excitement in cotton, the business of the week reaching the unprecedented quantity of 153,000 bales including 76,000 on speculation, and 7,000 for export, at an advance of fully a farthing on low qualities, middling, and an eighth on higher qualities of Americans. Fair Orleans 6¾, middling 6¼, fair Mobiles 6¾, middling 6 5-16 a 6 1-16, fair uplands 6¼, middling 6 5-16 a 6, ordinary to good ordinary 5¾ a 5¾; inferior 4 a 5¾. Great ease in money, and the large purchases of the trade, who on their part have obtained an equivalent advance on yarns and goods, have given a confidence to operations, and it would not surprise us to see yet higher prices, although it appears scarcely probable that the trade, who are now well in stock, will continue to follow speculators with the same determination as has been apparent in the past week. Stock 560,000 bales, including 359,000 bales American.

Later.—Saturday, 27, 3 P. M. Cotton to-day in good demand. Sales fully 23,000 bales at extreme quotations.

A Desperate Skirmish.—On the night of the 1st of May the French had a severe contest for the possession of the last two rifle trenches, which impeded the progress of their advanced work near the Flagstaff Battery. The two trenches were strongly situated, and so drawn as to converge their fire upon the only approach. Skirmishing against them under such circumstances was, of course, out of the question, so the assaulting party, about five hundred strong, rushed at once upon the pits with the bayonet. They received two or three murderous volleys as they ran in, but still kept on till they had closed with and surrounded the trenches. Then a fearful fight took place; quarter was neither asked nor given; and after a short struggle, the enemy's riflemen were all bayonetted, with the exception of two or three, who fled back to an unfinished advanced work which the Russians were throwing up. Into this the French, elated with their success, instantly followed, and, though they encountered a desperate resistance and sustained a severe loss, succeeded at last in effecting their entrance at two or three points. Once in, their way was easy. A panic seemed to strike the enemy, who fled in all directions. Numbers fell under the French musketry as they tried to escape; numbers were surrounded and bayonetted on the spot. Not a prisoner was taken on either side.

The French made no attempt to pursue their foes beyond the advanced work, as their numbers were considerably thinned by their contests, while those of the enemy would of course increase as they advanced further. They therefore instantly set about removing their dead and wounded, while others destroyed the gabions and fascines of the parapets. Two large guns were spiked and dismounted, and eight cohorns were carried away. Our allies effected their retreat without molestation, except from the occasional fire of the Russian batteries. Their total loss in this affair was one officer and forty-five men killed, three officers and one hundred and forty-eight men wounded. The enemy are said to have lost at the least between seven hundred and eight hundred men.

Crimea Corr. London Times.

BOSTON, June 6.

Attempt to destroy a Train of Cars.—The mail train from New York last night, when near Worcester, discovered an obstruction upon the track, but not soon enough to escape the consequences. The rails had been forced up and six large stones placed underneath, which caused a frightful collision. The whole train was thrown from the track, and the engine fell into a ditch. The baggage car rolled over and was broken to pieces, and six persons in this car were badly bruised, but not fatally. The fore part of the passenger cars were broken and the trucks of two torn off, but the passengers escaped serious injury, and all arrived here this morning. It is supposed that this attempt to destroy the passenger train was made by robbers, who hoped during the confusion to rob the train of a large amount of specie in charge of Messrs. Adams & Co., for banks in this city. An engine halting at Worcester was tampered with, in order, as is supposed, to prevent its being sent to aid the disabled train. The specie was much scattered, but was safely recovered. It amounted probably to half a million of dollars.

Arkansas, lately suffering from the general drought, has been relieved by a very heavy rain, and the whole country in that section has abundance of water. The streams are all in high flood and the planters in great spirits. In Louisiana the rain did not visit them so early, but has no doubt reached there by this time.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of D. McMillan and wife, and others, I will sell at the Court House door on the 16th day of July next, 25 acres of land, known as the residence of the late Isabella McNeill, deceased. Also, 25 acres adjoining the above. The said lands adjoin the lands of T. J. Balla, Randall McMillan, Arch'd McLean and others and will be sold upon a credit of six months—bond and security required from purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 6. 7-swlt*4t

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation, with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brother, 20 miles north of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

June 5. 7-1sw*3t

NOTICE.

THE privilege of hauling Turf, Sand or Gravel from off the place known as the Anderson Mill Property on the Creek cannot longer be allowed.

J. S. DUNN.

June 6. 7-2tpd

ADMINISTRATOR'S
Notice and Sale.

THE Subscriber having at June Term of Cumberland County Court obtained letters of Administration with the Will annexed, on the Estate of the late William T. Smith, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery: and those indebted to the Estate will please make payment.

JOHN C. SMITH.
Adm'r, with Will annexed.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th July next, will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of Six Months, at the late residence of Wm. T. Smith, about

500 *Bushels CORN, BACON, FODDER, PEAS, SHEEP, HORSES, MULES, &c.*

Purchasers will be required to give Bonds with approved security.

June 5, 1855. 7-1sw*ts

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the last *Thursday* (the 26th day) of July. It is very desirable that all pupils be present at the opening of the Session, as the classes are then formed and new studies commenced.

Catalogues will be sent to all persons desiring information in reference to Charges, Course of Study, &c.

T. M. JONES, President.

May 31, 1855. 7-8t

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RANDOLPH [illegible]

The circle that [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1855.

RALEIGH STAGE.—We are glad to hear that the Postmaster General is inclined to grant the application for a four horse Coach between this place and Raleigh.

FAIR BLUFF STAGE.—Messrs. Blocker & Love are making their arrangements to put this line in operation on the 1st July. They mean to put on fine teams and coaches, and to run three times a week in connection with the Wilmington and Manchester rail road. This new route will be a great convenience to the travelling public as well as to the publishers and readers of newspapers. It will remedy the inconvenience under which the Observer has long labored of lying in the Post Office here several days after it is published. As we hope hereafter to send it forward to Robeson and Columbus counties promptly, we anticipate an accession to our subscription list in those counties.

THE SALEM STAGE.—We had the pleasure of seeing here on Thursday Mr. White, of the firm of White & Stafford, of Winston, mail contractors, who came down to make arrangements for their new Stage line from this place to Salem and Winston, and thence to the Piedmont Springs We learn from Mr. White that they have new Coaches, fresh teams, and drivers, and intend to make the line every thing that the traveller ought to require. They commence operations on the 1st of July, by which time they will advertise more particularly.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The American party held a meeting on Friday evening last, at Rockfish village, 7 miles from this place, which was attended by a large crowd. The meeting was addressed by David Reid, Esq. the candidate for Congress, and by R. P. Buxton, Esq. W. H. Haigh, Esq. Col. J. W. Cameron, and Dr. W. C. McDuffie. It adjourned in good order about 11 o'clock, and a large portion of the crowd, attended by a band of music, returned to this place a little after midnight.

A meeting in Raleigh on Tuesday evening last was addressed by Mr. Branch, the Locofoco candidate, for three hours, when Henry W. Miller, Esq. was called on to reply, and he did so at great length—the meeting adjourning at *half past 2 o'clock A. M.*

These facts indicate an animated canvass.

CORRECTION.—In the communication of the Hon. John Kerr, published in this paper of the 4th inst., near the close, *Charles the First* was erroneously mentioned for *Charles the Second*.

A slip of the pen of our own also should be corrected, to which our attention is called by an article in the Argus. We said, in reference to Mr. Kerr's letter, "We have indeed refrained not only from indulging in any reflections against him ourselves, but also from copying those of our Whig contemporaries throughout the State." We ought to have said, "*some of* our Whig contemporaries."

THE COUNTERFEIT $10 NOTES OF THE CAPE FEAR BANK.—We copied on Thursday a paragraph from the Newbern News, describing a counterfeit $10 Note on the Cape Fear Bank. Since that we have seen one of them, not payable at the Branch at Greensborough, but at the Branch at Salem, and payable to I. G. Lash, the Cashier of that Branch. It is undoubtedly a most dangerous imitation of the genuine bill, and only to be detected by comparison with a genuine one. The S in the Cashier's name is not well done, nor is the *h* in the President's name.

This one was sent here from Alamance county.

SOULE & PERRY.—The Washington Union attributes the removal of Mr. Perry from his place as Secretary of Legation at Madrid, to the impropriety of his course in addressing to the President his letter exposing the conduct of Mr. Soule, and publishing it forthwith in the National Intelligencer. The public generally attribute the removal to a desire to propitiate Soule, and to prevent the exposure which he promises to make against the Administration. To strengthen this view, it may be noticed, that Perry was not removed immediately on the appearance of his letter, but immediately after Soule's reply, in which he threatens to show up the State Department.

The Washington Union says of Mr. Soule's reply,—

"We regret to see, from Mr. Soule's letter, that he is laboring under the impression that Mr. Perry's "treachery" secured him "encouragement and support" in the State Department at Washington. We have every reason to believe that in entertaining such an impression Mr. Soule does injustice to the State Department, and we cannot but hope that he will discover and correct his error before he comes out with his history of his mission."

The Union does not defend Perry from the charges of lying, hypocrisy, cowardice, treachery, jesuitism, and felony. It lets all that pass as true; but where the Administration is concerned, it is ready enough to deprecate Soule's wrath.

Mr. Perry is said to be a native of New Hampshire. He behaved with distinguished gallantry in the battles before the city of Mexico, as a volunteer aid of General Worth, and received his appointment as Secretary of Legation from General Taylor in 1849. During the eminently creditable and successful mission of Mr. Barringer, Mr. Perry was called on, it is said, more than once, to perform the duties of *Charge*, and he did so, always, with energy, ability and the best results.

THE COTTON CROP.—A letter from Cedar Hill, Anson county, N. C., to the Charleston Courier, says,—

I see questions propounded in your tri-weekly of the —. 1st. Of what proportion of land planted this spring to that of last summer?

I think that two-thirds will be a full estimate.

2d. The season this year is late, comparatively, with former seasons. Cotton is one month behind, though it looks well, and seasons suit it at present.

3d. There is a good deal of the old crop unsold; it is stored in market somewhere. There is almost none in the country.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—It now appears that Wise's majority will be under 10,000. The Know Nothings have elected one Congressman, Mr. Carlile, and two others, Messrs. Bayly and Smith, though Locos, may perhaps be regarded as Know Nothing triumphs. The Richmond Whig thinks, therefore, that the Locos have nothing to boast of, in the loss of more than 5,000 votes and three members of Congress.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF KNOW NOTHINGS.—The proceedings of this body being secret, there is no reliance to be placed on the very meagre reports of its doings. It has been said that the Massachusetts abolition Delegates were excluded, because they had not taken the Third or Union Degree. But the report is not verified. A letter says,—

A large number of gentlemen of distinction, whose names, as public men, are well known to the country, are at the present time in the city, and the general impression seems to be that they are intimate acquaintances of the mysterious and ubiquitous Sam, and are probably here on some of his business. Among these are the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina; Hon. Neill S. Brown, ex-Governor of Tennessee and Minister to Russia under Fillmore; Daniel Ullman, James W. Barker; Albert Pike, of Arkansas; George D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Journal; Gov. W. Johnston, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. S. Pendleton, of Virginia; Hon. J. W. Houston, Judge of the Supreme Court of Delaware; Washington Poe, of Georgia; William M. Burwell, of Virginia, and J. A. Schoville, editor of the New York Pick. The delegates and their friends are to partake of a banquet at Sansom street Hall. The tickets are selling at $10 each."

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

The Know Nothings' grand banquet came off this evening. Four hundred and fifty persons sat down at 5 o'clock, Mayor Conrad presiding. The room and tables were beautifully decorated.

The first toast was the "Union" which was responded to by Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, in an old time patriotic, glorification, Star Spangled Banner, Bunker Hill speech.

The second toast—"America ruled by Americans," was responded to by J. B. Ricaud, of Maryland.

The third—"Religious Liberty," was responded to by C. Andrews, of New York.

Much confusion and disorder prevailed, and the speakers were several times interrupted. The chair had much difficulty in preserving order.

To the fourth toast, Mr. Ridgway, of the Richmond Whig responded briefly, and apologizingly called on Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, but he was not present. His name, however, was received with cheers.

Mr. A. Judson Crane, of Virginia, then spoke at length, chiefly on the Virginia election, after which the President called on the States alphabetically for speeches.

Albert Pike spoke for Arkansas, and Mr. Stewart spoke for Alabama. Connecticut was called upon, but no response was made. California being next, Mr. Matthews commenced by saying that he desired to hear from Massachusetts first. Delaware was answered by Mr. Smithers, who also desired to hear from Massachusetts.

Florida, Georgia, and other States were called upon and speeches given by delegates representing them.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The National Know Nothing Convention.—The Editor of the American Organ, one of the delegates to the Know Nothing Convention now in session at Philadelphia, writes under date of Wednesday, the 6th, that there is strong ground for hope of a national platform, and that one will be agreed upon, though it is improbable that any platform can be devised, which will be acceptable to a very large majority. So far, the discussion of all points between the North and the South, has been conducted in good feeling, and with a commendable freedom from acrimony. The question between the North and the South will not be blinked at or evaded.

A despatch to the Tribune, says the Know Nothing delegation from Louisiana were excluded from the Convention on Thursday, by a vote of 78 to 44.

Disputed seats are now being settled. The organization will probably be effected this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9

President of the Know Nothings.—E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, was elected President of the Know Nothings last night on the sixth ballot. He received 90 and Barker 52. C. D. Freeman of Pennsylvania was chosen vice president.

In New Haven and Norwich, Con., the Know Nothings have been defeated by decided majorities. They carried both places at the last election.

ALAS, POOR HUMAN NATURE!—Our readers will perhaps remember that Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine, was the author of the Maine Liquor Law, the first prohibitory liquor law ever passed by a Legislature, in any country, we believe. Well, it has just come to light that the same Neal Dow, now Mayor of Portland, elected as such on account of his devotion to Temperance, was the cause of the late fatal riot in Portland, by an attempt to speculate on liquor! It seems that he went to New York and purchased $1600 worth of liquors, which he carried to Portland with the intention to sell them out to the town agent authorized by law to sell in cases of sickness. His act was a violation of the law, and it is contended that he thereby incurred the penalty of 30 days imprisonment and forfeiture of the liquor. The temperance men of Portland got wind of the affair, commenced legal proceedings, collected a mob to superintend the seizure of the liquor by the officers, and whilst this was going on, Mayor Dow made his appearance with a military company whom he ordered to fire on the mob. This was done with fatal effect. One man was killed and several wounded.

The people were deeply exasperated at the attempt of the Mayor to make money by selling liquor, under a monopoly of his own creation. And still more by the wanton sacrifice of life in the attempt to defend the possession of the article so illegally held.

Such is the account given by the papers of Portland.

COUNTERFEITS.—A young man named Nicholson, from the county of Iredell, has been arrested in Morganton for passing counterfeit money—two $10 bills on the Bank of Cape Fear. He gave bail for his appearance at the next Term of the Superior Court for that county.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.—The annual Catalogue of the Masonic Institute, Germanton, N. C., presents a list of 100 Students.

Barnum's Baby Show opened on Tuesday last. There were 100 single babies, 11 pair of twins, and 7 triplets. In all, 148.

The Museum was perfectly jammed with spectators. 10,400 tickets were sold during the first day, and the whole receipts of that day were $3,200. A great sum for one day. It is regarded as the greatest hit that Barnum has made since he brought Jenny Lind to this country.

The judges finished their first day's labor by selecting as the finest child under five years of age for the first premium of $100, Master Charles Orlando Scott, born Feb. 18, 1851. The father of the child is a coachman, residing at No. 369 Fourth avenue, New York city. Upon Mr. Barnum communicating the fact to the mother of the child, the first words that escaped her lips were, "Thank God that will educate my little Charley."

Nearly all the children are from the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

On the 2d day, over 17,000 tickets were sold by 1½ P. M. when the crowd was so great that the selling of tickets was stopped for an hour.

On the third day 14,368 tickets were sold.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A letter to the Journal of Commerce, from Washington, gives the following account of the removal, in effect, of a public officer there. We publish it, not from any sympathy with the dismissed man, but to show what an office-holder will do to retain the spoils, and what a President like Pierce will do in violation of an implied obligation to keep him in.

French has been a very prominent Locofoco, and was appointed to office by Pierce.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

"The removal of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Mr. B. B. French, is announced today. Mr. Wise demanded his removal, as was said, some weeks since on account of his Know Nothingism. Many democrats have backed the application. The President was requested, it is said, first to require Mr. French to recant his heresy; second, to publish a letter denying his connexion with the order; third, to vote an open ticket against Know Nothings, and, fourth, to turn him out. Mr. French complied with all the conditions, and, after his recantation, his denial, and his open vote, he was turned out; or what is the same thing—forced to resign.

"This animosity shows that the President will give no quarters to Know Nothingism, and it must be excluded from the democratic roofs. Mr. French was the friend, neighbor, and schoolfellow of the President, in New Hampshire, and his democracy is of the New Hampshire stripe. But, his unfortunate complicity with the new order dissolved all these ties."

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—At Burke Superior Court, Alfred Noblet was tried for the murder of John Davis, in McDowell county. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, but, after 12 hours' deliberation the jury found the prisoner guilty. He thereupon confessed his guilt, and implicated the principal witness, Vaughn, who was forthwith arrested. Counsel for the prisoner, Gen. J. G. Bynum, John Baxter and B. M. Edney. For the State, A. W. Burton and B. Gaither. The Yorkville Citizen says, "we never heard better speeches at the Bar than was made on that trial."

LARGE REVENUES.—The receipts of the Georgia Central rail road for six months past amounted to $733,633; and of the South Carolina rail road for the same period $812,000.

BLACKWOOD.—We have received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., New York, the publishers, Blackwood's Magazine for May—a rich No. Price $3 a year.

LABORERS.—A letter from Philadelphia says that there are hundreds of laborers in that city unable to get work.

We have been struck with the difference in this town between this year and the last. Then, it was difficult to find a laborer or a mechanic at leisure to do a job of work. Now, we have frequent applications from both classes. One poor man, (with a family,) stated to us on Saturday, that he had been able to get but about six hours work during all of last week. This is a sad state of things, with provisions so scarce and so high as at present. And those who have means, and can find any work to be done, would act wisely and humanely to do it now, and give employment to laborers.

ALMOST THE GEORGIA COSTUME.—A poor fellow who had slept in the streets of New York one night last week, woke up about day light with nothing on but his shirt, cap and cravat. Why the rogues spared these to him, is a mystery. He looked as if he might once have been respectable, but drunkenness had brought him to the gutter.

REVOLUTION IN TRADE.—By the last arrival from California, we learn that large quantities of breadstuffs were being shipped *from* San Francisco to New York, Liverpool and Australia.

The ship Charmer sailed for New York on the 26th ult., with 700 tons of wheat, 200 tons of barley, and 170 tons of flour. The Flying Arrow would follow with 1000 tons of wheat and flour for Chili. A sale of 200 bbls. superfine Gallego flour was made on the 6th, at $10 per bbl., with credits of 30, 40 and 45 days.

Decline in Breadstuffs and Beef.—The recent bountiful rains and the prospects of abundant crops everywhere are beginning to tell upon prices. At New York on Wednesday there was quite a panic in the flour market. Medium grades sold at a decline of fully two shillings per barrel. Wheat was dull and decidedly lower. Corn declined four cents per bushel, selling at $1.06 to $1.09, and oats were two cents lower and quite heavy. A New York letter of Wednesday evening says:

"Flour that was bought yesterday on speculation was re-sold to-day at a loss of fully three shillings per barrel, and the average decline on medium grades is twenty-five cents per barrel. The receipts both here and at Buffalo begin to have a telling effect upon prices, and, with over 60,000 barrels afloat and unsold, it is not at all surprising that receivers begin to manifest some uneasiness."

On Thursday flour further declined at New York 6¼ a 12½ cents per barrel. Beef cattle also declined 50 cents to $1 in that city on Wednesday.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Editor of the Raleigh Post, who attended the annual Commencement last week, says that the attendance was large, and the weather delightful.

The Annual Sermon, says the Post, was delivered by the Rev. B. M. Palmer, D. D., of Columbia, South Carolina, on the text John vi: 68, 69. By common consent the effort is represented as one of the most powerful and brilliant ever made on a similar occasion.

On Tuesday the examinations were concluded, and at night the audience were entertained in the Chapel by declamations from the Freshman class.

On Wednesday the forenoon was occupied by an address by George Davis, Esq., of Wilmington, before the Two Literary Societies of the University, and that of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson before the Historical Society. We had the pleasure of arriving in time to hear the concluding part of Mr. Davis's address, and heartily joined in the general admiration with which it was received. His subject was "The Early Times and Men of the Lower Cape Fear;" and was handled in a thorough and eloquent manner, worthy the patriotic names whose claims to the grateful rememberance of posterity it was designed to exhibit. Mr. Davis's address will be published in due time and will thus add another golden link to the growing chain of our revolutionary history.

The theme selected by Bishop Atkinson was "The character of Oliver Cromwell." It was discussed in a spirit of candor and impartiality, and in that calm, and dignified manner for which Bishop Atkinson is distinguished.

In the afternoon, the Address before the Alumni was delivered by Mr. Wm. J. Bingham, of Orange, on the Comparative Civilization of the Ancients and Moderns.

It was admirably conceived in many of its parts, and elicited, by its frequent humorous and sarcastic touches, a hearty applause. The thorough acquaintance of the speaker with the vast range of ancient learning, was clearly exhibited, and the conservative views he entertains supported with ingenious argument. The attic wit displayed throughout the address, made ludicrous havoc among the follies and frivolities of the modern world.

In the evening a large and fashionable audience assembled in the Chapel, to listen to the exercises of the Sophomore class in declamation, which alternated with appropriate performances by the Band. There was, during these exercises, an interesting interlude, when a young gentleman of the class, Mr. Alphonso C. Avery of Burke, was presented to the president by Dr. Wheat, Professor of Rhetoric, as the successful competitor in composition, and received as the prize a magnificent copy of Shakespear.

On Thursday morning the addresses from the graduating class were delivered.

The following from the printed programme will show the order of proceedings:

Latin Salutatory.—Jamas Hooper Colton, Asheborough.

Influence: Illimitable in extent and Duration.—Peter Evans Spruill, Warrenton.

College Education and its Defects.—Matthew S. Davis, Warren County.

College Education and its Defects.—Duncan Elizabeth McNair, Robeson County.

The American Explorer.—William Gaston Lewis, Chapel Hill.

Commemorative Monuments.—James Neill Turner, Harnett County.

The Fate of the Gifted.—Jesse Rankin Wharton, Guilford County.

Geology—not Anti-Christian.—James Campbell, Harnett County.

Science: Nature's Complement.—Charlton Whitaker Yellowley, Jackson.

Scottish Chivalry.—Evander J. McIver, Moore Co.

Which Way?—Edmund J. Gaines, Montgomery County.

Greek Oration.—John Marshall Puttick, Raleigh.

Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera.—Daniel McDougald, Harnett County.

The Well-being of Man.—Robert Ervin James, S. Carolina.

The Self-Made Man.—James Robert Gatling, Gates County.

The Sailor's Destiny.—William Hunt Hall, Wilmington.

Annual Report. Degrees Conferred.

The Valedictory.—Edward Winslow Gilliam, Fayetteville.

The performances of the young gentlemen were such as to elicit repeated applause, and the whole series of exercises passed off without any thing seriously to mar the enjoyments of the occasion.

On Thursday evening the usual festivities were held in Gerard Hall, and concluded with a bright display of gallantry and beauty the pleasures of the day.

We must not forget to render a becoming tribute to our worthy hostess Miss Nancy, whose energies, fully equal to the demands of the occasion, catered so handsomely and successfully to the wants and wishes of so large a body of visitors. She was indeed a "host" in herself, and by her tact and good management, aided by her polite coadjutor, gave a degree of satisfaction which at first sight seemed impossible.

"A PICKPOCKET IN WALL STREET."—Such is the caption to an item of news in the New York papers—as if a pickpocket in that notable locality were a rarity!

Steamboat Excursion.—Yesterday afternoon, by invition of the Messrs Banks, a large number of gentlemen made a pleasant excursion a few miles down the Cape Fear River on the new steamer "Scottish Chief." Through the politeness of James and John S. Banks, proprietor and agent of the boat, the company were provided with a bountiful supply of refreshments, which, together with a band of music, made the trip delightful. The company called on John W. Cameron, Esq., to return their thanks to the owners for the enjoyment afforded, which he did in a few appropriate remarks, and was responded to by James Banks, Esq. The "Scottish Chief" is a snug boat, and when fully completed, will afford excellent accommodations for passengers as well as freight. Success to her and her enterprising owners.—*North Carolinian.*

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are in circulation North. They are dated 1853, and executed with tolerable neatness, but quite light, and readily detected by one who is in the habit of handling coin.

Fatal Duel by New Yorkers.—Two young men of the city of New York, members of the Shakspeare Club, named respectively Leavenworth and Breckinridge, recently fought a duel in Canada, which proved fatal to the former, the challenger, and quite disastrous to the latter, he being severely wounded. The difficulty had its origin in Breckenridge, while intoxicated, telling Leavenworth he had better pay up his dues to the Club. A challenge from Leavenworth was the consequence; the sending thereof, it is said, having the sanction of his father. Wretched father, and more wretched son! They are reaping the reward of their folly.

Public Discussion.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Branch, the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District, addressed the people of this city. His speech was a pretty ingenious rehash in some respects of the objections that have been urged again and again against the American party. As politics have been going for some time, his statements were tolerably fair; but often more unfortunate for his own consistency than advantageous to his cause.

At the conclusion of Mr. Branch's speech, Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this city, replied in a speech full of argument and irresistible logic. He ably and successfully defended the American party against the assaults made upon it and proved it to be not only national, patriotic and conservative, but absolutely necessary for the interest and welfare of the country. He most completely and triumphantly riddled the speech of Mr. Branch, and proved the unsoundness of his assumptions against the American party.

Ral. Star.

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult., by Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. EDWIN WALL, of Anson county, to Miss ANNA ELIZA, daughter of Alex. Graham, Esq. of Robeson.

In Sampson county, 31st May, by Rev J. L. Clifton, Mr. JAMES B. MARSHBURN to Miss MARY JANE BENNET, only daughter of the late James Bennet, dec'd. Also, at the same time and place, Mr. SAMUEL APPLE to Mrs. LUCINDA BENNET, (mother of the said Miss Mary J. Bennet.)

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, the 10th inst., Mr. NEILL JOHNSON, aged 22 years.

A youth of promise, in the vigor of health, and the last surviving son of a widowed mother, the deceased left here some five years ago for the South, employed as an Operator by the W. & N. O. Telegraph Co., and was thus engaged till warned by declining health of his approaching end. He returned home a week since, shattered by disease, and died consoled by a fond Mother and affectionate Sisters.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his Mother, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Sampson, 22d May, Mrs. ELIZABETH McPHAIL, consort of the late Duncan McPhail, dec'd, leaving a small infant and many friends to mourn over their irreparable loss.—Com.

At the residence of Daniel C. Moore, in Duplin co., 28th ult., Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Cumberland, aged 22 years.

In Newbern, 27th ult., Miss ELIZA SLOVER, aged 18, daughter of Charles Slover, Esq.

In Wilmington, 6th inst., Mrs. SUSAN YATES, aged about 34.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 11.

BACON—	11 a	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba	28 a 29
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	32 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners,	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Live (sack,)	1 75 a
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	10¾ a	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	10 a 10½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 15
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, perlb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	17 a 18	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50 a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	11 25 a	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	11 a	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	10½ a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	10¼ a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	a 1 30	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	1 50 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	75 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	1 20 a 1 25	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8 a 10	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	11 a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	11½ a 12½	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Is lower this morning; offered at 11 cents. Superfine Flour—Sold at $11; Family at 11 25. Cotton—Sales at 10¾. Corn—Selling at 1 30. Turpentine—Yellow dip 1 85; Scrape $1. Spirits 33.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 35, hard 1 25. Spirits 36 to 37. Rosin 1 40 to 1 45; No. 1, 2 37 to 2 75. Tar 2 15. 2 rafts good mill Timber sold at $4, cash.

At New York, cotton continues to advance; middling uplands 12¼. Southern Flour 11 25 to 12 25. Corn 1 03 to 1 18. Spirits Turpentine 41 to 42. Rosin 1 10. Total receipts of cotton, 2,501,346 bales, against 2,707,770 last year. Decrease 206,424.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] June 9, Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for N G S Johnson, Bryant & Pritchett, Beaver Creek Co, R Jones, McDonald & Whaley, N King, E J Crowder, C T Haigh & Sons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 6.—Brig H F Ryder fm Beaufort; Schrs Thos Denison fm New London, H P Stony fm Charleston.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the Session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year, when the Classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June 9. 8*8

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forwarned not to trade for a note given by me, to Iredell Godwin, for the sum of $300, as I will not pay it. D. E. GRANTHAM.

Draughon's Cross Roads, Sampson, } 8*3tpd
June 6, 1855. }

$50 REWARD.

THE subscriber lost, at or near his store, Springfield, N. C., on 29th May last, a small Pocket Book, containing a considerable sum of money and sundry receipts. Any person finding or having found the same, on delivery of it to me with its contents will be paid the above reward, and no questions asked.

M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, June 8. 8-3t*

NOTICE.

I DO hereby warn all persons against trading for a Note signed by me for one thousand dollars, made payable to Mathew J. Ramsey, dated April 16th 1855, as said Note was given without any consideration, and I am determined not to pay it. I have learned that said Note has been transferred by said Ramsey to George W. May, of Chatham county

JOSHUA McDANIEL.

June 11. 8-3t

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM J. BROWN is our authorized agent to receive payments, and grant discharges for any Book accounts we have in the county of Robeson.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1855. 7tf

MEDICAL NOTICE.

AT a meeting of a portion of the Medical Practitioners of Bladen County, at Elizabethtown, May 6th, 1855,—present Drs. Richardson, McDonald, Graham, Baker, Beatty, Monroe and Shipman. Dr. Richardson was called to the Chair and Dr. Beatty appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained to be to make the preliminary arrangements necessary to the formation of a County Medical Society, auxiliary to the State Medical Society.

On motion of Dr. Baker it was resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the Profession on Monday evening of August Court next.

On motion of Dr. Beatty; Drs. Baker, Graham, and McDonald were appointed; Dr. McDonald declining to serve, his place upon the Committee was supplied by the appointment of Dr. Beatty.

On motion of Dr. McDonald it was resolved, that Physicians of Columbus and Brunswick are eligible to membership in the proposed Society, and that they be invited to participate in its formation. Whereupon, Dr. Buie of Brunswick was introduced to the meeting, and invited to take part in its deliberations.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to August, 1855

W. H. BEATTY, Sec'y

Elizabethtown, June 11. 8-1t

NOTICE.

THE notes and accounts due John W. Rogers, of Lumberton, have been assigned to me for the benefit of certain Creditors. Those indebted to him will please make payment to me by the 1st July next after that day I shall be compelled to place those unpaid in the hands of the Sheriff.

R. S. FRENCH.

Lumberton, June 7. 8-3t

Preferred Stock, in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Subscriber is authorized to open Books and receive subscriptions for Preferred Stock in said Company, and all persons who hold claims against the Company can substitute for them 7 per cent. Preferred Stock.

All those who are indebted to the Company by subscription or otherwise, are notified, that suit will be brought on all delinquents after the 15th of August next. By order of the Board.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treas

Pittsboro', June 1, 1855. 8-d15A

Harman's Hotel,

(Late Washington and Lafayette,)

WAS this day opened by the Subscriber, formerly proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel, and is now ready for the accommodation of travelers. JNO. HARMAN.

Wilmington, June 1. 8-4w

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the petition of Eliza McLaurin vs. Janet A. McLaurin, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Monday of the Special Term of the Superior Court, the 13th August next, a tract of Land, 125 Acres, lying on the east side of Cape Fear River, about 5 miles from Fayetteville, known as the McLaurin Swamp Lands, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Jarrott, Samuel Cain, Duncan McLaurin and Joseph Breece, in Flea Hill District. The said Land is Swamp Land, part of which is well timbered; and will be sold upon a credit of 6 months. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. HUSKE,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

June 9, 1855. 8*6

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will offer at public sale, at Maxwell's Depot on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, at 11 o'clock on Saturday the 23d inst., their MILL and LANDS, known as the Maxwell property.

The Lands contain twenty-three hundred and sixteen acres, all piney Land, with six crops of boxes, and a vast quantity of Timber of the best quality on the same. The Mill is a Circular Steam Mill, and cuts as fast as any in the State, located immediately at a turn out on the Road, and centrally on the Land, within twenty miles of Wilmington. The property can be made to make annually from five to eight thousand Dollars, with good attention.

Persons wishing to examine the property, can find one of the parties at the Mill until the day of sale. Terms very accommodating, and made known the day of sale.

T. J. JONES.
W. H. HUSTER.

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C. 8*ts

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale 90 acres of land on the Cape Fear River, 12 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad, upon which there is a good Dwelling, a Store House, and all necessary out-houses,—an excellent stand for a Store and Turpentine Distillery, formerly the property of N. K. McDuffie.

One other tract joining the above, containing 400 acres can be purchased if desired. For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

W. J. CLEMENTS.

June 11, 1855. 8-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,

Spring Term, 1855.

AT the Spring Term of the Superior Court, held for the County of Cumberland, His Honor John L. Bailey, Judge, presiding, appointed a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the SECOND MONDAY in AUGUST next, 1855, in order to dispose of the unfinished business on the Civil Docket. All suitors and witnesses on the Civil Docket are required to attend.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

June 9. 8-tC

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 1, 1855:

Ed Adkinson, Hiram Alderman, Selouna Andrews, Ann Ashely, A J Ammons, B F Atkins.

H Branson, jr, R C Belden 4, Capt J T Bolle, Jno Braswell, Caroline Buckingham, W T Bruce, J Brogan, M J Buie, G D Baker, J A & A Baldwin, J C Blucker, J C Bartlett &Co, Jas Butler, Mrs W Barbee & Jones.

H S Crabb, Hugh D Cameron, Thos B Cowan, H A Chambers, Evander Currie, Mrs Cochran and Family.

J Davis, H Driver, S J Decker, Dr Ira Davis 2.

W J Evans, Otis Everett.

Mrs R P Freeman, E Fisher.

E Gillespie, R D Gillis, C M Gray.

Harris & Randle, Seth Hall, Mary C Ham.

G S Jackson, Dr R S James, Rev C P Jones, Jesse Johnson.

H H Kincins, S B Kahnwiler, Thos Kennedy.

P W Lord, Capt W W Lamon, J M Luther, Otto Lyerly, Marshal Lamb.

Jesse Marden jr, Isa J Murry, Sam'l Mainor.

Jno E McDuffie, Peter McLean, Elizabeth McLean, H McKay, E McPherson 2, Col A McKay, A McLauchlin, D McArthur, D D McLean, Catharine B McKay, Jno McBoy Esq, Cath McRae, A McDuffie, Henrietta McFadyen, Mr McDaniel, saddler on Plank Road, W & R McIntire, A B McGregor, D J McAllister, J D McAllister, Maryan McGhee, Reding McLemore, A McCormick.

Miss Mary Patterson, Margaret Pearson, care of Z Robinson.

A M Rockwell.

C W Spencer, Wm Spear, Nancy Shaw, Clem Smith, Jno F Shaw jr.

J K Turlington, W B Turner.

J R Wilson, Miss C R Williams, Miss Martha Williams, Mrs Jemima Williams, J B Williams, J C Williams, Riley Wilson, Lenon Wood, Holliday Ware.

George Younts.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given. All who do not pay by the 1st of July will find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer.

W. D. TYSON.

Deep River, June 7, 1855. 8*3tpd

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of GRANTHAM & NEIGHBORS was Dissolved on the 7th May 1855, by mutual consent.

D. E. GRANTHAM.
J. S. NEIGHBORS.

Draughon's Cross Roads, Sampson, } 8*3tpd
June 6, 1855. }

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear of the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."
Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.
Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.
Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.
The American Debater.
Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 26.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BENBOW begs to remind those who are in need of, and intend securing his professional services, that he will leave this place on the first of July, to be absent three months.

May 26, 1855. 5-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to $2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired $851,635 66

Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " " expired & cancelled	126,474 03
" " " now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 80-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 80
" for Premiums received	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" " Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" " Salaries	1,550 00
" " State Tax	100 00
" " Contingent expenses	375 62
" " Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 73

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case*,—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
15 Hhds. Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same. JAMES E. METTS.

May 26, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

New Wagon Establishment

By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.

March 3, 1855. 80-6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

COUNCIL, RAY & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting in part of plain and fig'd Berages; Tissues; figured and crape Challies; plain and printed Lawns, Swiss and Jaconets: Brilliantes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; Illusion; Tarletans; Muslin and Cambric Edging, Inserting and Flouncing; French worked Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; Kid Gloves; Sewing Silk Mitts; Col'd and black Lace Veils; Plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; Grass and corded Skirts; Mantillas; Fr. working Cotton; Horn, Shell, and Rubber, Side, Puff, and Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes; Port Monaies; Crotchet Needles; Reticules; Fans, &c.

For Gentlemen.

A very Large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING: Cloths; Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres; Drab D'Ete; Plain and Fig'd Italian Cloths; Linen Drills; Cravats; Hats; Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, 4 Doors East of the Market, North side Person Street.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1855. 92-tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of ***FASHIONABLE GOODS*** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.

April 14. 92-tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are just opening a NEW STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Which they offer on the best terms for CASH or on time to punctual Customers.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

HARRIS & RANDLE.

Centre, Stanly Co., April 12, 1855. 92-3m

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 14, 1855. 83tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

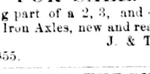
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.



TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brillionteens;
Grenadines, Bareges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Dunnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 30. 83-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855. 84-

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

June 1854. 7-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage establishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.

April 16. 92 tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

Consisting of EVERY VARIETY of **Ladies' Dress Goods.**

A few very handsome Flounced Berage and Organdie Dresses, (entirely new style;) Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles; a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES; Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes; Muslin and Cambric Flouncings; Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves, (good quality;) Sewing Silk Mitts; Plain and Embroidered White Crape Shawls; Marseilles, Grass and Corded Skirts; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cotton; Embroidering Braids and Silks; Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles,) &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Italian Cloths; Drap D'ete; White and Fancy Marseilles, and Silk Vestings. A large stock of MEN and BOY'S Clothing, WARRANTED WELL MADE. Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas, Parasols; Paper Hangings; Window Curtains; Screen Paper, &c., &c.

Ths above Stock embraces a very general assortment of everything in the dry goods line, and were selected with great care. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the LOWEST market prices. J. A. PEMBERTON.

April 2, 1855. 88-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.

April 2. 88-tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

TO SELL.

A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON, complete. Also, a fine family Harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 7, 1855. 81-

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware, Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS. LAMPS: for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the patties were present.

March 12, 1855. 83-tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 1, 1855. 63tf

FOR SALE.

2.000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,

18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapps" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.

March 15, 1855. 83tf

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dk'f's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent. Call and satisfy your wants.

GEORGE BRANDT,

South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.

Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-4m

BANK OF CLARENDON,

AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.

J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.

March 19, 1855. 84-tf

BANK STOCK.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTON to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 2d day of April, 1855, at the office of James Banks, in the Town of Fayetteville, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

J. D. WILLIAMS,
WM. McLAURIN,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
JAMES BANKS,
} Comr's.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1855. 87tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.

April 4, 1855. 89-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAM.

April 28, 1852. 86tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,

Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 23, 1854. 44*tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample provision have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 41tf

ROSE HILL.

FEMALE ACADEMY.

JULIA F. MORPHIS, Principal.

ELLEN E. MORPHIS, Assistant.

THE FIFTH Session of this Institution will commence on the 9th JULY, ensuing. It is very desirable that all pupils be present on that day for classification. The Institution is in a healthy neighborhood, four miles west of Mr. W. J. Haughton's Academy. The Teachers will spare no pains in the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils committed to their care.

Tuition, per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,	$5 to $6
Academic "	$8 to $10
Music on Piano, with use of instrument,	$20
Music on Guitar, " "	$10

Board, including washing, lights, &c., can be had convenient to the Academy at $6 per month.

For further information address James Neill Lindley's Store, Alamance County, N. C.

June 1. 97tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 97tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Oak Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,

New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mr. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1855. 72*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

Grayson Sulphur Springs.

THIS popular watering place having been leased by the subscriber, for a term of years, and now undergoing repairs, will be opened for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of June next.

The Springs are located in Carroll County, Va., on the West side of the Blue Ridge, on the bank of New River, about 20 miles south of Wytheville, in the midst of scenery of a remarkably wild and romantic character; in a region as healthy as any in the country, abounding with fish and variety of game.

The waters are of four kinds, viz: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate combined; and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cutaneous diseases, &c. &c.

An analysis is subjoined, made by Professors Rogers of the University of Va., and Aiken, of Baltimore.

Analysis.

Carbonate of Soda 4½; Carbonate of Magnesia 3; Carbonate of Lime 8; Sulphate of Magnesia 3; Chloride of Sodium 2; Chloride of Calcium 3; Chloride of Magnesium 1¾; Sulphate of Soda 4½; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid Gasses.

The subscriber, from his long experience in public business, promises every exertion to please his guests and contribute to their comfort, and will leave no effort untried to render the Springs a delightful resort to those in search of health or pleasure.

B. F. FRYE.

May 10, 1855. [MTOR] 2*3*R

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

CASH BOOK LOST.

LOST, between Egypt and Pittsborough, last week, a Petty Cash Book. The finder will be reasonably rewarded, if desired, on the return of the Book to John S. Banks, Fayetteville, or to

EDMUND H. WHARTON.

Egypt, May 29. 5-swlt*2t

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road